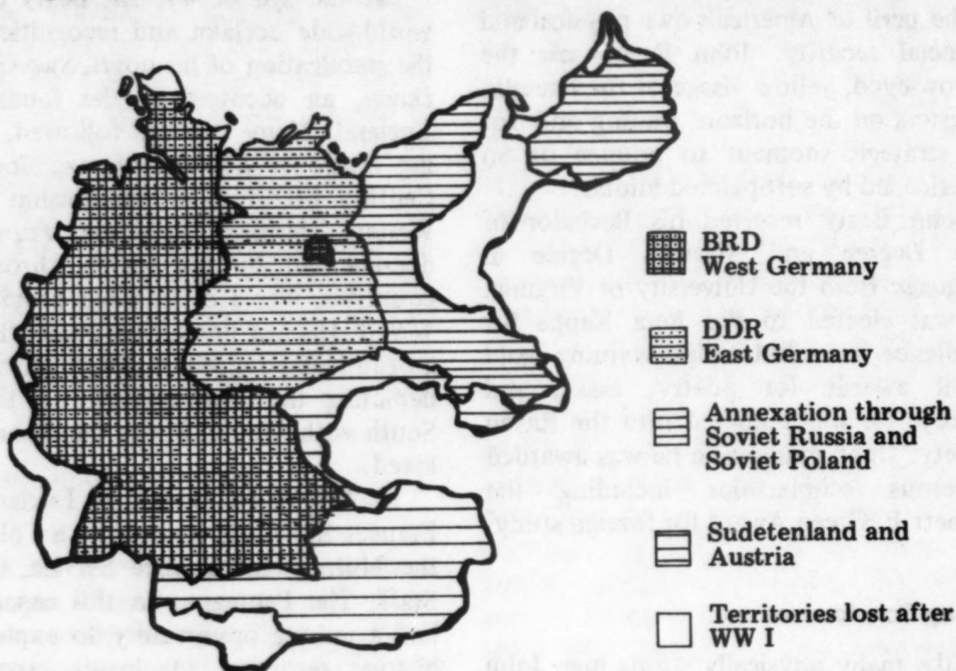


The German Reich – How it was and what was left over



Germany Alive!

Neither the German State (Das Reich) nor the German Government vanished in May 1945.

They are still alive and are demanding their rightful place.

BY MANFRED ROEDER

WHEN ON MAY 8, 1945 the German Armed forces (Die Deutsche Wehrmacht) surrendered unconditionally, the existence of the State itself (Das Deutsche Reich) was not affected. This legal consequence of international law is universally known and not contested. It was confirmed by the Constitutional Supreme Court of the Federal Republic of Germany as late as July 1973.

Another fact is hardly known anywhere but of even greater explosive power: the German Government never abdicated nor did the German people ever demand its

resignation. This fact is intentionally hushed up because the knowledge of it could lead to breathtaking developments.

Whereas there are hundreds of books about the war or the so-called war crimes trials, I have not yet seen one single publication on the subject of what happened to the German government and what would be its legal status today.

On May 1, 1945 according to Adolf Hitler's last will Grossadmiral Karl Dönitz became Head of State (Staatsoberhaupt) and Supreme Commander of all armed forces (Oberster Befehlshaber der Deutschen Wehrmacht). As such he direct-



ed the negotiations about an armistice with the Allies, and his written power of attorney was necessary for Generalfeldmarschall Keitel, Generaloberst Stumpff and Generaladmiral von Friedeburg to sign the document of surrender. By this the Allies had confirmed that they regarded Dönitz as the only authority to represent the Reich, that he had stepped fully into the legal position of The Führer.

In his memoirs *10 Jahre und 20 Tage* (Bernard und Graefe Verlag, Frankfurt, 1967) Dönitz describes the situation after the surrender of the Wehrmacht: he immediately formed a temporary cabinet in order to accept full responsibility and deal with the urgent problems arising from the total disaster. Plans were worked out for emergency measures, especially to rebuild the traffic system and to secure the food supply. Dönitz also made sure that any possible war crimes would be fully investigated and brought before German Courts. All these plans and the list of his cabinet ministers were submitted to the Allies for approval. Dönitz never even received an answer.

State Not Dissolved

Therefore he pondered the question whether he should resign with his cabinet to underline that the coming chaos was not his responsibility. But this consideration was dismissed because—as he writes in his book—“The Reichspräsident and his cabi-

net expressed the unity of the Reich. The unconditional surrender affected only the armed forces, not the state. The German State was not dissolved. Under no circumstances must the government resign! Otherwise the victors would have had the excuse to install a military administration if the German government had run away. Only by brutal force could we be pushed aside, never legally! I am convinced, that my voluntary abdication would have been the political mistake which I could have made after the surrender.” (Memoirs page 463).

On May 23, 1945 Dönitz and his cabinet were ordered aboard the liner *Patria*, where they were expected by the American chief of protocol Rooks, British Brigadier Ford, Soviet Major General Truskow and the “inevitable” interpreter Herbert Cohn from New York. Rooks declared in a frosty manner: “By order of General Eisenhower I called you here and have to inform you that the German government and the Command of the German Forces with all its members shall be arrested as prisoners of war. The temporary German cabinet is hereby dissolved. From now on all of you are regarded as prisoners of war.” Under the most disgracing circumstances these soldiers and statesmen were then arrested by British troops.

Only a few days later the Allies stated in their notorious Declaration of June 5,

which is their "legal" basis for all their policies concerning Germany: "There is no central Government or Authority in Germany capable of accepting responsibility for the maintenance of order, the administration of the country and compliance with the requirements of the victorious powers."

This is the pinnacle of distortion and hypocrisy: to arrest the central government which is willing and capable to take the burden and the responsibility for order and reconstruction of the country, and then to declare: there is no central government!

On this diabolical lie and trickery everything else was built afterwards. The whole allied policy rests on this immoral and illegal act of brutal kidnapping (the legal government) and lying (that there is no central government). The Allied declaration continues:

"The Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Provisional Government of the French Republic, hereby assume supreme authority with respect to Germany, including all the powers possessed by the German Government, the High Command and any state, municipal, or local government or authority. The assumption, for the purposes stated above, of the said authority and powers does not effect the annexation of Germany."

Needless to say that the "assumption of supreme authority" was in contradiction to all principles of international law for which the Allies allegedly have fought.

Unprecedented Occupation

According to Art. 43 of the Hague Convention it is never permitted that the occupant changes the system of legislation, jurisdiction or administration. Never even under military necessities must the aims of the war be executed by military occupation. But the Allies did not only assume supreme power down to the last village, they not only changed the political, legal, military and economic system of Germany, they completely destroyed German culture

and forced upon it their own. Beyond that they even took complete control of the educational system and ethical values. This is unprecedented in history.

In dealing with Germany the Allies did not feel bound by any legal or moral considerations. The British Commander in Chief put it this way:

"The present *occupation of Germany* has no precedent and such a situation was never envisaged by the authors of the Hague Convention. There is no German government: supreme authority is exercised by the Four Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole. In view of the supreme authority vested in them, there is no limit in their powers save those which they choose to adopt."

Germany was a matter, a dead thing, not a nation or a legal subject with inalienable rights. In their contempt of the law the Allies went even further in their Directive 38 of the Control Council for Germany of June 1947, where they frankly demand that steps be taken to intern all those Germans who have never committed any crime, but *might* become opposed to allied policy. It is noteworthy that this was issued not as a matter for military safety but two years after all hostilities had ended! It is cold blooded dictatorship and the attempt to murder the soul of a nation.

But one might ask: Were these measures of the Allies not necessary in an emergency situation?

Hitler—we are told—was an unscrupulous tyrant who had come to power by a revolution. And if his regime was illegal, then his successor Donitz was also illegal. In order to overthrow this dictatorship drastic steps had to be taken. This is the official opinion today.

Only the facts are quite different! Apart from the fact that even a "dictatorship" in Germany would have been an internal German matter and not the business of any other state, Hitler did not seize power by revolution or force but was made chancellor in the most legal and democratic way.

Largest Vote

Hitler's party, the National Socialist German Workers Party, had become the strongest party in democratic elections by July 1932 with 38%. As the Communists had over 14% no other party was able to form a majority government. Therefore Hitler demanded the office of the chancellor because he was the only one to bring together a majority, but the president refused.

Any stable government was impossible. One cabinet toppled after the other. The economy was in complete chaos. Seven million unemployed became more and more radical. By the end of 1932 the Communists had reached 17% and prepared for an armed take-over.

In this situation chancellor General von Schleicher planned to dissolve the Reichstag (parliament) and postpone new elections for an indefinite time, although the Constitution prescribed new elections within three months. All parties were up in protest against this breach of the Constitution, and the trade unions even threatened with a nation-wide general strike.

Then something happened which our present democratic rulers don't want to be reminded of: the two strongest parties, next to the National Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Catholics (Zentrum) urged President von Hindenburg rather to make Hitler chancellor than to have Schleicher break the Constitution. And so it happened that Hitler was asked to take the office of the chancellor on January 30, 1933 with a majority of 52% behind him (44% NS and 8% German Nationals) and with the approval of all other parties. Not a single shot was fired to get into office. Only the Communists fired at the Brown-shirts to prevent Hitler's chancellorship and intensified their bloody terror which continued until 1937. They actually were ready for civil war.

The burning down of the Reichstag building by the Communist van der Lubbe on February 27, 1933 was meant to be the signal for the uprising. Hitler asked the parliament for special competence to deal with this national threat—and got it with

an overwhelming majority (Ermächtigungsgesetz). He asked for four years to clean out the Augean Stable.

Immediate action was taken against the Communist conspiracy. Their leaders were arrested. Stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, enough to equip several divisions, were found. The next battle was against unemployment, and millions found new work. The misery of the farmers was ended over night. The work of the church was protected with an unparalleled generous concordat.

Austria Rejoins Germany

The most blatant contempt of law was the handling of the right of self determination. The Austrian National Assembly and her parliament had decided unanimously that Austria was a part of the German Reich (which it was for more than 1000 years!). The Allies and the League of Nations reacted immediately with threats of force and even started a hunger blockade when Austria wanted a common market with Germany (Zollunion).

In November 1933 Hitler asked the nation for approval of his policy and 92% of the people answered "yes!" Every year Hitler rendered account of his activity and asked the whole nation in a referendum about important decisions, such as a change of Constitution. After three years of NS government, in March 1936, the people approved of this new style with 98.74%.

It is the greatest distortion of truth to call Hitler a dictator. Apart from a very small reactionary clique and some notorious Communists the whole nation trusted the Führer. He became the most popular statesman of all history. No democratic statesman has ever been more in concord with the will of his voters. Willy Brandt spoke behind bullet proof glass during his last election campaign. Even as late as March 1945 when everything was lost Adolf Hitler drove in an open Mercedes through the villages and could step unarmed into any house. Nobody would touch him.

These are the undeniable facts:

The Third Reich under the Führer Adolf Hitler was in the truest sense a government of the people for the people. If there was ever a legal government carried by the will of the people—this was it! It was neither a democracy—although it was created by a democratic process—nor was it a dictatorship—for Hitler did nothing against the will of the people, and there were absolutely independent courts which could not be influenced by government or party.

Karl Dönitz became legal successor of Adolf Hitler on May 1, 1945. He formed a new cabinet and stayed in office until he was arrested. He never resigned nor was his government dissolved by the German people.

The surrender on May 8, 1945 affected only the armed forces, not the existence of the state. This was confirmed by the Supreme Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany in a judgement of July 31, 1973, which says that the state, Das Deutsche Reich, survived the collapse of 1945, and the founding of the Federal Republic was not the creation of a new west German state but only the temporary arrangement of a part of the Reich.

International Law Violated

The arresting and “dissolving” of the German government by General Eisenhower, and the assumption of supreme authority by the Allies, was in contradiction to international law and therefore illegal and void.

The German Reich exists legally within the borders of May 1945. Only a peace treaty could bring alterations. The borders of 1937, as expressed by the victors, are arbitrary and without any foundation. Besides, the Allies have not even respected their own decision and crippled the rest of the country far beyond the borders of 1937. No German is therefore bound by this decision of the Allies.

A peace treaty could only be signed by Dönitz or his successor on behalf of the

German nation and the Reich as it existed legally in May 1945.

Austria was torn from the Reich against the expressed will of the whole German people. The founding of the Federal and the Communist Republics of Germany happened on *order* of the Allies. They were not constituted by the people. No German was ever even asked.

The three so called German “states” are no states at all but simply administrative provinces of the Allies who up to this day have reserved the “right” of intervention at any time. Authors and protectors of these “democracies” are not the Germans but the allied governments. The basic right of self determination is denied to the Germans up to this day. They live in even greater colonial suppression than any Black tribe in Africa, because the Blacks shall get something they never had in their history—a state; while the Germans are denied their own state which they had for over 1000 years.

Overthrow the Regimes

Under these circumstances there is only one task for every true German: not to cooperate with these regimes but to bring about their collapse and liberate the country.

The humiliation of the German Reich has brought endless misery and slavery to many European nations and has driven the whole world into chaos. In the case of Germany it was proved that the slogans of self determination were only propaganda weapons to win a war. They were never meant to be honest. If the German Reich is not resurrected, all the other nations and tribes ought to know that their “liberation” is just as dirty a trick to lead them deeper into exploitation as the 14 points of Wilson were to disarm Germany.

Therefore, the further denial of a legal German government is proof that the whole of humanity shall be enslaved. The recognition of a true German government and the resurrection of the Reich would mean a new dawn for all the nations on earth.